



**U.S. AGENCY FOR INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT  
BUREAU FOR DEMOCRACY, CONFLICT, AND HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE (DCHA)  
OFFICE OF U.S. FOREIGN DISASTER ASSISTANCE (OFDA)  
CENTRAL ASIA TASK FORCE**

***CENTRAL ASIA REGION – Complex Emergency***

DRAFT Situation Report #15, Fiscal Year (FY) 2002

January 11, 2002

Note: this Situation Report updates previous Central Asia Task Force Situation Reports and Fact Sheets. New information is italicized.

**BACKGROUND**

Prior to September 2001, two decades of war in Afghanistan, including a decade-long Soviet occupation and ensuing civil strife, left Afghanistan impoverished and mired in an extended humanitarian crisis. Government infrastructure, including the ability to deliver the most basic health, education, and other social services, collapsed. Significant local and national resources were directed to the war effort. Severe restrictions by the Taliban, which controlled as much as 90 percent of the country, including a restriction on women working outside the home, added to the impact of poverty, particularly on the many households lacking able-bodied adult men.

Humanitarian prospects worsened sharply in Afghanistan in September 2001 due to developments both inside and outside the country. Fears of a U.S. reprisal to the attacks of September 11 triggered a population exodus from major Afghan cities, both towards other points in Afghanistan and towards the country's borders. The beginning of U.S. air strikes on October 7 caused additional movement. International staff of all relief agencies withdrew after September 11, complicating the delivery of humanitarian assistance. Even prior to September 11, there were signs that relations between the international community and the Taliban were worsening significantly. These new developments added to an existing crisis of extensive displacement stemming from civil conflict and a debilitating three-year drought.

**Afghanistan: Numbers Affected**

**Refugees Since September 11, 2001 (UNHCR)**

Pakistan .....200,000  
Iran..... Unknown

**Old Caseload Refugees (UNHCR)**

Pakistan .....2,000,000  
Iran.....1,500,000

**Refugee Returns Since November 1, 2001 (UNHCR)**

Pakistan.....35,000  
Iran.....45,000

**Total population** (CIA Factbook) ..... 26,813,057

**Internally Displaced (UN/WFP)**

Since September 11, 2001 ..... 300,000  
Old caseload..... 1,000,000

**Internally Displaced Returns (UNHCR)**

To Kabul.....30,000  
To Shomali Plain.....8,100

**Total FY 2001/2002 U.S. Government (USG) Assistance to Afghanistan\*\* .....\$384,599,456**

**Total FY 2001/2002 USG Assistance to Tajikistan .....\$88,208,180**

**CURRENT SITUATION**

**Overview**

*The global total of 215,268 MT of food dispatched into Afghanistan from September 1 through December 31 exceeded the identified need of 212,058 MT estimated by the World Food Program (WFP) at the start of the period. Localized food shortages are a result of problems relating to access to needy populations, due to poor weather conditions, logistical challenges in remote regions, and insecurity, and not a result of problems with sufficiency of food aid.*

*The United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (UNOCHA) reported on January 7 that winter rainfall has been below*

*average so far this season. The winter grain crop is typically planted in October or November. The prospect for the upcoming winter grain season, therefore, does not appear good. Much of Afghanistan normally has very dry conditions and low irrigation reserves, resulting in delayed planting. Planted area will be further decreased due to the reduced availability of seed, fertilizer, and fuel. The US Department of Agriculture's Foreign Agricultural Service (USDA/FAS) anticipates that there will be a continued decline in planted area for both irrigated and rain-fed crop and a decline in yield for the 2001-2002 planting season. UN Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) emergency seed procurement and seed multiplication initiatives supported by USAID/OFDA are intended to address a portion of*

this gap. USDA/FAS forecasts that Afghanistan is entering its fourth consecutive year of drought.

The UNHCR reports that the border with Pakistan at the Chaman crossing has been closed this week. As a result, 4,000 of the more than 7,000 Afghans who have fled the southern region around Kandahar and arrived at Pakistan's frontier, just outside the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR)'s Killi Faizo transit camp, have been stuck in no man's land. Most of the newly displaced Afghans fled from makeshift camps and villages around the Afghan border town of Spin Boldak and from elsewhere in Kandahar province. The refugees report a lack of security and food aid. Some have arrived from as far north as Kunduz saying they fear the continuing military operations.

According to UNICEF officials, in the first four days of the measles vaccination campaign launched on January 1, the program has vaccinated more than 257,000 children in Kabul. The goal is to vaccinate 1.2 million children in Kabul during the next two weeks. After Kabul, the next stages of the campaign will take place in Parwan, Kapisa, Wardak, and Logar provinces.

#### **Political/Military**

Currently, the International Security Assistance Force (ISAF) has deployed 784 troops in Afghanistan and expects to have 1,400 troops in place by January 15.

The Afghan Interim Administration and the international relief community have been meeting in preparation for the upcoming International Conference on Reconstruction Assistance to Afghanistan, which will be held from January 21-22 in Tokyo, Japan.

#### **Security**

Relief workers have returned to the larger urban centers and other relatively secure areas, including Kabul, Mazar-e-Sharif, Jalalabad, and Hirat. The Kandahar area remains insecure for expatriate staff. Some of the roads between major cities are also insecure, due to banditry. In order to reduce insecurity, a new security exchange forum has been established by the UN in Kabul to facilitate the flow of information between the UN, the relief community, donors, ISAF and the Coalition Joint Civil Military Operations Task Force.

**Kandahar.** Kandahar remains largely off-limits for UN expatriate staff, and the UN is advising NGOs active in the area to operate only during daylight hours. The UN Security officer for Kandahar reports that gun battles and rocket fire have subsided in the past 48 hours. However, this could be a temporary lull due to recent rainy weather.

Non-governmental organizations (NGO)s, such as USAID/OFDA implementing partner Mercy Corps International (MCI), continue to operate in Kandahar and Helmand Provinces without incident. MCI reports excellent relations with and cooperation from local authorities in Kandahar.

The road from Kandahar south to Chaman is open and there have been no significant security incidents reported this week.

**Kabul.** Although the overall security situation in Kabul remains good, there are increasing reports of robberies and kidnappings. Much of the lawlessness appears to be centered around commercial interests, but some NGOs report staff members being robbed by armed groups as well. A curfew remains in effect from 22:00 through 06:00.

**Jalalabad.** UN expatriate staff have returned to Jalalabad and the city is calm. UNOCHA reports that the road between Jalalabad and Kabul remains too dangerous for movement of expatriate staff, but is being used for transporting supplies.

To the south of Jalalabad, the provinces of Paktia and Khost remain insecure due to continued Coalition activity.

**Mazar-e-Sharif.** General Dostum is currently present in Mazar-e-Sharif, and that area is relatively calm. Dostum is attempting to initiate a disarmament campaign in the north, beginning with Mazar-e-Sharif. Armed groups have been ordered to move out of Mazar and return to barracks. This process has reportedly begun smoothly. Once in barracks, the plan is for individuals to either be disarmed or become members of police, army or security forces.

**Hirat.** WFP has recently reported security problems with the Maslakh IDP camp. Armed groups have attempted to enter the camp and discourage international aid groups from operating.

**Pakistani Border.** On January 9, fighting erupted between two groups in villages adjacent to the Old Bagzai camp in North West Frontier Province, Pakistan where a staff member of a UNHCR implementing partner was killed and two others injured in the crossfire.

#### **FOOD AID AND LOGISTICS**

##### **Overview**

From January 1 through 7, the WFP dispatched 16,649 metric tons (MT) of food commodities from seven regional hubs/transfer points into Afghanistan. WFP has established Turkmenabad, Turkmenistan as the principal northern hub. Peshawar, Pakistan continues as the main southern hub. Quetta,

*Pakistan has re-emerged as a secondary hub. Quetta will assume increased importance in the ongoing operation, as WFP is now shifting much of its rolling stock and porting of external commodities to Karachi.*

*The unprecedented WFP dispatch rate of food into Afghanistan increases the importance of monitoring the onward delivery of food commodities to beneficiaries. The food aid is being distributed by a wide variety of NGOs, including USAID implementing partners, to vulnerable populations throughout the country. Food had been warehoused in advance in some provinces because of the anticipated inaccessibility of some areas as winter weather worsens. In other areas, food deliveries can continue throughout the winter.*

*Several airports in Afghanistan are operating. According to the UN Security Officer for Afghanistan, Kabul International Airport is receiving limited flights that are landing on the taxiway. The UN hopes to clear the runways and open the airport to UN flights in the next several days. The Jalalabad airport is open, and the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) has landed flights there. The airfield in Chaghcharan is open and is also receiving flights from ICRC.*

**Western Corridors.** *Despite snow and icy roads, commercial trucks are making the trip between Hirat and Chaghcharan.*

*Commercial trucks continue to make the Chaman-Hirat journey, traveling during daylight hours only.*

Cross-Border Food Aid Deliveries December 29 – January 4	
Dispatch Point	MT
Turkmenabad	8,735
Peshawar	7,161
Quetta	1,772
Termez	1,224
Mashad	2,637
Osh	877
Chabahar	2,069
Ishkashim	87
Kulyab/Dushanbe	0
Kurgan/Tyube	0
<b>Total Cross-Border Deliveries</b>	<b>24,562</b>

(From WFP 01/04/2002)

**Northern Corridors.** *The northeast continues to experience logistical difficulties due to weather. Some transport of relief goods has been disrupted or delayed due to snow or ice.*

*The International Rescue Committee (IRC) identified pockets of vulnerable populations in Zarah District, southern Balkh Province. In response, IRC diverted some 600 MT of food from nearby Marmul District. In addition, WFP delivered wheat to several points in Zarah. IRC is investigating options for air delivery of wheat and complementary food to remote, vulnerable populations in the district. Meanwhile, IRC has begun to assemble a team of donkeys and horses in the town of Zeri, Zaran District that will be used to deliver food to remote villages.*

*Among USAID/OFDA implementing partners, only IRC has reported problems with “diversions” of food and only in isolated incidents.*

## REGIONAL UPDATES

### Countrywide

*Some refugees are returning spontaneously to their homes in Afghanistan. Since November 1, UNHCR estimates 35,000 have returned from Pakistan and 45,000 from Iran. However, the most significant population flows are not expected until next spring. UNHCR announced that it will assist the needs of spontaneous returns upon arrival in Afghanistan, but cannot facilitate returns to areas outside their original homes.*

*Other Afghans continue to flee insecurity and drought. Since November 1, UNHCR in Pakistan has moved approximately 100,000 newly arriving Afghan refugees (68,400 in Baluchistan and 23,700 in North West Frontier Province) into recently established camps in Pakistan.*

**Northeastern region.** *USAID/OFDA funds Concern Worldwide (CW) to carryout a variety of activities in northeastern Afghanistan (Takhar, Badakhshan, Kunduz and Baghlan provinces). CW is distributing food and non-food items (including coal for heating) to IDPs and vulnerable populations. It is also supporting the return of approximately 4,000 internally displaced persons (IDPs) to their homes in the northeastern provinces through programs in shelter, agriculture rehabilitation, and rehabilitation of public infrastructure such as roads. Many of these IDPs were from frontline areas, and had their homes destroyed by civil war.*

*Returning IDPs receive shelter materials as well as food and other relief supplies. USAID/OFDA funding has also allowed CW to implement a cash-for-work program in the production of stoves (one of the few local industries). The stoves, in turn, become part of the total non-food item package. In addition, CW has worked in collaboration with Halo Trust and local military commanders to identify mined areas and to post warning signs.*

CW reports that food distribution is going well in its project area. According to CW, distributions to rural areas in the northeast have averted mass displacement, allowing people to remain in their communities.

UNICEF reported on January 10 that a program to vaccinate some 57,00 children northeastern Afghanistan began on January 8 as part of the nationwide measles vaccination campaign. In the Yumgan Valley of the Jurm District, Badakhshan Province, immunization teams are going from mosque to mosque, village to village, to vaccinate the children. The remoteness and lack of road access means that vaccination teams are mostly traveling by foot, while storage equipment containing vaccine vials is being carried atop donkeys.

**Northwestern region.** Northwestern Afghanistan is one of the regions most severely affected by the ongoing drought that has gripped the country for the past three years. Particularly hard hit has been the northern dry-land agricultural area that stretches from southern Samangan Province westward across southern Balkh, Sar-e Pul, southern Faryab and into Badghis Province. The region is dotted with remote, difficult-to-access villages where the combination of drought and conflict has resulted in extreme hardship. Pockets of need continue to exist. NGOs, including USAID/OFDA implementing partners IRC in Balkh Province, ACTED in Faryab Province, Save the Children/US in Sar-e Pul, and Solidarites in Samangan, are using such means as teams of horses and donkeys in order to meet the logistical challenge of transporting needed food. As access continues to improve, more "pockets of need" will likely be uncovered.

**Central region.**

International Medical Corps (IMC) recently completed an assessment and implementation plan for Parwan province, as part of its USAID/OFDA-funded health program. IMC plans to work in Charikar, Bagram, Jabul Usaraj, and Said Khail districts. IMC is operating, or is in the process of rehabilitating, clinics in all of these districts. Charikar is the capital of Parwan. It has a population of about 200,000 people, and IMC reports that many displaced persons are returning to the city. Charikar's 80-bed hospital currently has no water, the latrines are out of order, and most of the wards have broken windows and doors and non-functional equipment. In consultation with hospital authorities, IMC will begin supporting the obstetrics/gynecology ward, the emergency obstetric care unit, and the establishment of a mother-child health clinic.

**Eastern region.** The number of international NGOs and UN agencies returning to Kabul continues to rise. WHO officially returned to Kabul on January 3. Officials with WHO report that they will resume

coordinating health activities and supplying much needed medicines, supplies and equipment throughout the country. The UNICEF and WHO measles vaccination program continues in Kabul. Since January 1, UNHCR and the International Organization for Migration (IOM) have helped return 8,100 IDPs from the Panjshir Valley to villages in the Shomali Plain, west of Kabul. The returnees are mostly ethnic Tajiks who had fled Taliban rule. Returning families are receiving winterized tents and reintegration kits.

**Western region.** In Hirat, UNHCR has established three checkpoints in order to have a more precise picture of newly arriving IDPs. There were 4,300 new arrivals registered in Maslakh camp, near Hirat, in the first week of 2002. The new arrivals will be shifted to a new camp, Mir Daud, as soon as the camp construction is complete. WFP, USAID/OFDA implementing partners IMC and Shelter Now International, as well as Medecins Sans Frontieres (MSF) and Medicos del Mundo (MDM), are working to meet emergency food, health, and shelter needs in Maslakh.

SNI continues to implement its shelter/sanitation program in Maslakh camp. SNI reports that, as of January 4, 2,336 shelters have been completed. An additional 736 shelters are 80 percent constructed and only require a roof to be complete. SNI is also constructing latrine/bath houses as a part of this project. USAID/OFDA is also supporting the UN Center for Human Settlement (Habitat) to provide emergency shelter in Maslakh camp. Habitat plans to provide winterized tents for 2,000 IDP families in Maslakh and plans to distribute them by the end of January.

**Southern region.** The number of Afghans refugees trying to cross into Pakistan has increased considerably in recent days. An estimated 4,000 newly arrived Afghans are now massed at the Chaman border crossing, bringing to 7,500 the number of refugees on the edge of UNHCR's Killi Faizo transit camp just inside Pakistan (as of January 11). UNHCR is providing high protein biscuits and water on the border, which has been closed by Pakistan. Press reports indicate that the refugees are primarily from Kandahar and Helmand provinces, and are fleeing their homes due to a lack of food and insecurity.

MCI recently completed an assessment in the four districts surrounding the Helmand provincial capital of Lashkar Gah. The assessment identified 1,700 IDP families in the four districts, 60 percent of whom did not have adequate shelter.

**Pakistan.** On January 9, fighting erupted between two groups in villages adjacent to the Old Bagzai camp in Kurram Agency in North West Frontier

*Province, Pakistan, where a staff member of a UNHCR implementing partner was killed and two others injured in the crossfire. The incident has forced UNHCR to temporarily halt the relocation of Afghan refugees.*

**Iran.** *An additional 2,250 people from Kandahar Province reportedly arrived over the past week in Zaranj, a camp on the Iran-Afghanistan border, in Sistan-Baluchistan Province.*

Since the fall of the Taliban, over 45,000 Afghans originally from the north of Afghanistan have returned from Iran through the Dogharoun crossing point, adjacent to Islam Qala. Adult Tajiks form the bulk of those returning; however, more Pashtuns are now returning as well. 58 percent of those returnees interviewed by UNHCR planned to stay in Hirat.

## **USG HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE**

### **Background**

On October 4, President George W. Bush announced a \$320 million assistance program for Afghanistan. Funding will support assistance to Afghans both inside and outside Afghanistan's borders, with support for food and a variety of other relief needs.

On October 4, Assistant Secretary of State for South Asian Affairs Christina B. Rocca redeclared a complex humanitarian disaster in Afghanistan for FY 2002. To date, FY 2001 and FY 2002 USG humanitarian assistance for Afghans is provided by the USAID/OFDA, USAID/FFP, Democracy & Governance (USAID/DG), United States Department of Agriculture (USDA), Department of State's Bureau of Population, Refugees, and Migration (State/PRM), Department of State's Demining Program, the Department of State's Bureau of International Narcotics and Law Enforcement Affairs (State/INL), and the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC). The assistance includes both assistance inside Afghanistan and assistance to Afghan refugees in neighboring countries.

In Tajikistan, on October 10, 2001, U.S. Chargé d'Affaires James A. Boughner declared a disaster due to drought, and requested funds for a seed and fertilizer distribution program. USAID/OFDA responded by providing \$998,180 through the U.S. Embassy to Cooperative for American Relief Everywhere (CARE) for the purchase and distribution of winter wheat seeds and fertilizer.

## **USAID/OFDA ASSISTANCE**

### **Personnel**

USAID/OFDA currently has one Disaster Assistance Response Team (DART) deployed to Pakistan, Uzbekistan, Turkmenistan and Tajikistan to assess

humanitarian activities and logistical capacity in each area, and in the region as a whole.

## **NEW U.S. GOVERNMENT ACTIVITIES**

### **Afghanistan**

On January 8, USAID/OFDA funded a grant to GOAL for \$1,000,000 to support emergency agricultural assistance, spot rehabilitation of sanitation and potable water systems, and shelter repair in the northern provinces of Jowzjan and Samangan. This program is designed to benefit 34,500 people living in rural farming communities in these provinces. GOAL will be working in areas particularly hard hit by the three-year drought

*On January 7, USAID/OFDA funded a grant to FOCUS/Aga Khan Foundation for \$1,436,134 to support an agricultural crop rehabilitation, emergency water supply rehabilitation, and complementary food ration program in the north central provinces of Bamiyan, Balkh, and Baghlan. This program is designed to benefit 274,840 of the most vulnerable inhabitants in these provinces. FOCUS/Aga Khan will be working in areas particularly hard hit by the three-year drought.*

*On January 4, 2002, USAID/OFDA funded a grant to Save the Children/US for \$3,262,312 for emergency shelter, livelihoods, health, and nutrition activities in the city of Kabul and in Faryab and Sar-e-Pul provinces in northwestern Afghanistan. SCF will carry out spot reconstruction of infrastructure such as primary schools, irrigation canals, health facilities, and roads. SCF/US will implement cash-for-work activities and distribute livelihood recovery packages to facilitate the return of IDPs and refugees to their homes. These packages will include tools and materials for such income-generating activities as kitchen gardens, embroidery, cheese and yogurt production, and shoe making. In health, SCF/US will rehabilitate existing health structures, implement community health education, conduct food security assessments, and work with UNICEF and WHO on health education and immunization activities.*

*On January 3, USAID/OFDA funded a grant to IOM for \$1,069,760 for the procurement, transport, and distribution of 2,500 MT of charcoal from Russia through Turkmenistan to northern and western Afghanistan. This will supply roughly 16,000 of the most vulnerable families (approximately 96,000 persons) with cooking and heating fuel for the winter at 50 kg / family / month for three months. Charcoal is deemed the most appropriate fuel source for the needs of the vulnerable populations in Afghanistan compared to other fuels, including some locally available fuels, which may be unsafe to use in IDP tent shelters and in some cases may produce highly toxic gases when used in a confined space.*

**January 11, 2002**

USAID/OTI has provided full funding for the IOM to launch its Humanitarian Emergency Afghan Radio (HEAR) project. HEAR bulletins are short, 15-minute programs, in native Pashtu and Dari languages, broadcast from international radio networks such as the BBC and Voice of America (VOA). The bulletins have been produced and broadcast on a daily basis (Monday-Friday) since December 20. The broadcasts provide practical information to the population regarding food distribution, security and other issues particularly relevant to displaced people. As a part of this program, IOM began distributing radio and batteries to members of groups that perform various civil

society functions and IDP populations. 30,000 radios will eventually be distributed.

On December 13, the U.S. Department of Defense (DOD) conducted its final airdrop of Humanitarian Daily Rations (HDRs) to vulnerable populations in Afghanistan. Over the course of the operation, DOD provided 2,440,920 HDRs at a total cost of approximately \$50.9 million. DOD closed the HDR operation because ground access to the affected populations has improved to the point where HDR airlifts are no longer necessary or efficient. This decision was made in consultation with United Nations and other humanitarian relief organizations.

## USG HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE TO CENTRAL ASIA

USG AGENCY	IMPLEMENTING PARTNER	ACTIVITY	REGION	AMOUNT
<b>AFGHANISTAN - COMPLEX EMERGENCY FY 2002</b>				
<b>USAID/OFDA</b>				
	Airlift – Turkmenistan	20,000 blankets, 100 rolls plastic sheeting, 20 MT BP-5 High Energy biscuits, 1 MT sugar		\$743,543
	Airlift – Turkmenistan	1,000 rolls of plastic sheeting for UNICEF		\$403,200
	Airlift – Islamabad	35,400 blankets		\$312,350
	Airlift – Pakistan	5 health kits		\$29,415
	Airlift – Turkmenabad	5 health kits		\$33,923
	Airlift – Uzbekistan	350,000 wheat bags		\$67,000
	Airlift – Turkmenistan	10,000 kitchen sets and 20,000 blankets		\$473,400
	ACTED	Food, non-food items	Northeast	\$5,500,000
	ACTED	IDP camp management	Baghlan	\$630,000
	ACTED	Livelihoods, agriculture, emergency rehab	Takhar, Baghlan, Shamali, Kabul, and Faryab.	\$750,000
	CARE	Water/sanitation, agricultural rehabilitation, shelter	All	\$3,537,035
	Catholic Relief Services (CRS)	Non-Food Items for 200,000 people	Central Highlands	\$988,087
	Church World Service	Transport of non-food items		\$49,902
	Concern Worldwide	Shelter—repair 5,000 homes	Northeast	\$1,203,343
	Concern Worldwide	Distribution of seeds & tools, rehabilitation of agricultural infrastructure, income generation activities	Badakshan, Baghlan, Takhar, Bamian provinces	\$1,737,318
	Field Support	Operational support for DARTs in Central Asia Region		\$1,231,041
	Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO)	Seed multiplication, procurement, and distribution		\$1,095,000
	FAO	Agriculture, seed multiplication		\$300,000
	FOCUS / Aga Khan	Seed multiplication, water supply rehabilitation, and complementary food distribution	Bamiyan, Baghlan, and Balkh	\$1,436,134
	GOAL	Food, shelter, water, sanitation, winterization	Samangan and Jowzjan provinces	\$5,500,000
	GOAL	Emergency agricultural, potable water and sanitation rehabilitation, and shelter repair	Samangan and Jowzjan provinces	\$1,000,000
	International Center for Agricultural Research in Dry Areas (ICARDA)	Seed multiplication, technical assistance for seed procurement and regulation	All	\$2,525,000
	International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC)	Food, non-food items	All	\$2,500,000

January 11, 2002

USG AGENCY	IMPLEMENTING PARTNER	ACTIVITY	REGION	AMOUNT
International Organization for Migration (IOM)		Food, non-food items	Badghis, Faryab, Balkh provinces	\$562,313
IOM		Distribution of charcoal for cooking and heating fuel	Hirat, Kunduz, and Faryab	\$1,069,760
International Medical Corps (IMC)		Primary health care	Hirat	\$735,000
IMC		Primary health care	Bamian, Wardak, Parwan provinces	\$3,500,000
International Rescue Committee (IRC)		Food, potable water, well rehabilitation	North	\$3,650,000
International Resource Group (IRG)		Food Augmentation Team		\$614,820
Mercy Corps International (MCI)		Food, water, non-food items	South, Central	\$2,000,000
Mercy Corps International (MCI)		Rehabilitation of wells & agriculture infrastructure, seed multiplication	Nimroz, Helmand, Kandahar, Uruzgan, Takhar, Kunduz & Baghlan provinces	\$3,000,308
UNOCHA		Coordination	All	\$2,500,000
UNICEF		Water, sanitation	All	\$2,500,000
UNICEF		Nutrition, health, water, sanitation	All	\$1,650,000
Save the Children (SC)/US		Nutrition	North	\$206,488
SC/US		Food, health	Central and North	\$2,000,000
SC/US		Spot reconstruction, cash-for-work, and medical clinic rehabilitation	Faryab, Sar-e-Pul	\$3,262,312
Shelter for Life		Cash-for-work road reconstruction & emergency home repair for returning IDPs	Kunduz & Takhar	\$1,294,550
World Food Program (WFP)		Food - 15,000 MT, processing, transport		\$6,000,000
WFP		Purchase of trucks for food delivery		\$5,000,000
WFP		Joint Logistics Center		\$2,000,000
WFP		Logistics support equipment and services	All	\$2,500,000
<b>Total FY 2002 USAID/OFDA .....</b>				<b>\$76,091,242</b>
USAID/FFP				
WFP		Airlift from Quetta, Pakistan to Osh, Kyrgyzstan		\$2,000,000
WFP		72,700 MT Food commodities		\$38,555,000
<b>Total FY 2002 USAID/FFP .....</b>				<b>\$40,555,000</b>
USAID/OTI				
Voice of America		Radio program	All	\$187,820
IOM		HEAR Bulletin and Radios	All	\$1,500,000
<b>Total FY 2002 USAID/OTI.....</b>				<b>\$1,687,820</b>
STATE/PRM				
ICRC		Emergency Appeal		\$6,500,000



USG AGENCY	IMPLEMENTING PARTNER	ACTIVITY	REGION	AMOUNT
IFRC		Emergency Appeal		\$5,000,000
IOM		Emergency Appeal		\$2,000,000
United Nations Development Program (UNDP)		Project Management Information System		\$160,000
UNOCHA		Donor Alert for Afghans Program		\$2,000,000
United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA)		Special Program for Afghanistan		\$600,000
WFP		Operations/Logistics Support		\$4,000,000
UNHCR		Emergency Appeal		\$10,000,000
UNICEF		Emergency Relief		\$2,000,000
<b>Total FY 2002 State/PRM .....</b>				<b>\$32,260,000</b>
<b>DOD</b>				
		Airdrop of 2,423,700 Humanitarian Daily Rations (HDRs)		\$50,897,769
<b>Total FY 2002 DOD ** .....</b>				<b>\$50,897,769</b>
<b>Total FY 2002 USG Assistance to Afghanistan**.....</b>				<b>\$201,491,831</b>

<b>TAJIKISTAN – DROUGHT FY 2002</b>				
<b>USAID/OFDA</b>				
CARE		Purchase and distribution of winter wheat to 36,000 people		\$998,180
<b>Total FY 2002 USAID/OFDA.....</b>				<b>\$998,180</b>
<b>USAID/FFP</b>				
WFP		35,000 MT wheat flour		20,000,000
<b>Total FY 2002 USAID/FFP.....</b>				<b>\$20,000,000</b>
<b>Total FY 2002 USG Assistance to Tajikistan.....</b>				<b>\$20,998,180</b>

<b>FY 2001/ FY 2002 SUMMARY</b>	
<b>Total USG Humanitarian Assistance to Afghanistan for FY 2001*.....</b>	<b>\$183,107,625</b>
<b>Total USG Humanitarian Assistance to Afghanistan for FY 2002 .....</b>	<b>\$201,491,831</b>
<b>Total USG Humanitarian Assistance to Afghanistan for FY 2002/2001.....</b>	<b>\$384,599,456</b>
<b>Total USG Assistance to Tajikistan FY 2001.....</b>	<b>\$67,210,000</b>
Note: FY 2001 USG assistance to Tajikistan included assistance through USAID/OFDA, USAID/FFP, USDA, the Department of State, and Freedom Support Act funds administered through a variety of agencies.	
<b>Total USG Assistance to Tajikistan FY 2001/2002 .....</b>	<b>\$88,208,180</b>

\*Note: Detailed breakdowns of FY 2001 and FY 2002 assistance are available in previous Central Asia Region Situation Reports. USDA estimates for FY2001 donations increased by approximately \$4.5 million due to unforeseen costs for transport

\*\*Note: DOD funding totals are estimates. The previously reported total of more than \$120 million reflects the estimated total cost of the entire four to five month airdrop operation.

Bernd McConnell  
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USAID/OFDA bulletins can be obtained from the USAID web site at [http://www.usaid.gov/hum\\_response/ofda/situation.html](http://www.usaid.gov/hum_response/ofda/situation.html)